#### THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

THE price of silver bullion is \$1 per ounce, which makes the silver dollar worth 77.35 cents.

Ir may be remarked that since the Argentine Republic began to loan paper money upon farms and all sorts of property the volume of its foreign trade has fallen off one-half.

It has turned out of late that those who have undertaken to corner the wheat, corn, cotton, or even the linseed oil market, have been cornered themselves.

THE latest reports from the cotton States are that the crop will be one of the largest ever known. The crop of last year was so large as to depress the price to a figure never before known.

WHILE the price of wheat is advancing in Europe, the price of silver bullion is scarcely holding its own, a circumstance which goes to disprove the assumption that wheat and silver rise and fall together.

If Secretary Rusk can give bonds to turn out as good a quality of weather the year round as we have had since he took charge of the bureau, he will be elected weather director for life by a unanimous vote.

THE fact that many purchasers from the interior order the delivery of their goods at once, instead of in September, affords the trade much encouragement, as it is regarded as an indication that the country is hungry for goods.

It is announced, on the authority of Jerry Simpson, that the Alliance men in the next House will have a candidate for Speaker, in the person of Col. Livingston, but as he is a Democrat he may have a word to say about it.

ONE is not surprised to hear that the women of New York's Four Hundred have revolted against Ward McAllister and that he must go. But his book showing the frivolity and uselessness of the Four Hundred cannot be recalled.

THE latest proposition of the Bellamyites is that the municipality furnish the people fuel free of cost, but many cities would be fortunate if the thing called the municipality would afford streets which could be driven over in the nighttime.

THE position secured for Indiana's house and headquarters at the world's fair by our commissioners is as desirable as there is on the plan. It will be near the entrance, in front of the building for the bureau of information, and near Illinois and Ohio.

THE inventor of the "whaleback" steamers says that a monster of that variety will engage in the passenger traffic during the world's fair and accommodate two thousand people with cabins. taking them from Europe to Chicago. The whaleback will fly the stars and stripes.

It turns out that the fitteen hundred convicts in Tennessee are let to a ring. which pays the State 15 cents a day for their labor, and leases them to mineowners. A committee of a recent Legislature reported that the food furnished the leased convicts was not fit to be eaten; nevertheless, the ring had the power to continue the great wrong.

THE statement that the reason why the measure taking off the prohibition on the importation of American pork did not pass the French Senate was that it was not reached before adjournment, and not because of hostility to the bill, will turn into sadness the joy of certain free-trade organs which rejoiced over the failure to pass the bill as a rejection.

UNLESS many people are deceived, Dr. Keeley, of Dwight, Ill., has destroyed the appetite for intoxicating liquors in more than seven thousand men during the past two or three years. He treats th drinking habit as a disease and makes no charge for treatment. If Dr. Keeley's remedy is as effective as these wellinformed people declare it to be many would-be temperance reformers could do some good by advocating his method.

DR. HAMMOND, who was once Surgeongeneral of the United States army, tells the readers of the North American Review how to rest. If the man is compelled to work at a desk or has like employment, a walk of three or four miles a day or a daily season of wood-chopping will be the sort of recreation that the brain needs. He does not state what | Vermont from Canada. The State De- | independent thinkers, it is impossible to | a note. The organ question is a perpetual | sixty or seventy-five ought to be ashamed | Harper.

the ar and wood-pile. The thing most needed is a change of employment, as idleness is not rest. The man who devotes his attention to one thing should change to another for a time. The popular idea that to take a season in which to do nothing but eat and sleep constitutes rest is rejected by Dr. Hammond. He says that neither mind nor body is rested or strengthened, since the person who rests in that way will return to toil with an unfitness for duty which it takes some time to overcome. The Doctor's observations destroy some very popular and pleasing notions about vacations and rest.

MR. HAMLIN AND PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

It is now claimed by those who defend

the secession movement of the Southern leaders in 1861-5 that their object was not to preserve the institution of slavery when they found that they could not control the Union with it, but to maintain the rights of the States, one of which was the right of secession. The history of the Southern leaders for a dozen years before the rebellion disproves this claim, but it shows that the Southern leaders proposed to control the country by extending the institution of slavery. The death of Vice-president Hamlin recalls an incident which he related to the late Vice-president Wilson and also to Thurlow Weed, which occurred in January, 1850. Mr. Hamwas then a Democratic Senator from Maine, but an antislavery man. General Taylor was the Whig President at that time, and Mr. Hamlin called at the White House to see him. It was at the critical period when California was knocking at the door for admission to the Union. The Southern leaders were determined that California should be a slave State, and that the Territory of New Mexico should be secured to slavery. General Taylor, though a Southern man, a slaveholder and the father-in-law of Jefferson Davis, displayed a national spirit, and declared that the people should decide the question. The Southern leaders threatened disunion if slavery should be shut out of California and New Mexico, and one of their plans was to have New Mexico occupied by Texas militia in the event California came in free. It was well understood at the time that President Taylor was displaying a great deal of the spirit of Andrew Jackson, and that many heated interviews had taken place between him and the Whig leaders in the South. The following is Mr. Hamlin's account of his call upon President Taylor after one of these interviews:

As I was approaching the door to the President's room Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia, came out. They were excited in their manner to a degree that attracted my notice. I found the President alone and much excited. He appeared like an enraged hon in a cage; in fact, he must have walked across the room three or four times before he even noticed me. He then spoke to me, but still continued pacing the room. "Mr. Hamlin," said he, "what are on doing in the Senate with the 'omnibus bill?" (This was Henry Clay's last compromise.) My reply was prompt: "Mr. resident. I believe the bill wrong in principle, and am doing what I can to defeat His rejoinder was as prompt and very decided: "Stand firm, don't yield! It means disunion, and I am pained to learn that we have disunion men to deal with. Disunion is treason,"-then, with an expletive and an emphasis I shall never forget, he said that if they attempted to carry out their schemes while he was President they should be dealt with as by law they deserved, and

The foregoing appears in the biography of Mr. Weed, who met Mr. Hamlin as he came out, and saw President Taylor immediately after. Mr. Weed says that he found him walking rapidly to and fro, and, being of his party, said to him: "Did you meet those damned traitors?" He then went on to say that they came to talk to him about the admission of the new States, and when they found that he was desirous to let the people therein decide whether they would have slavery or not they began to threaten disunion. President Taylor told Mr. Weed that he then lost patience with them and told them that if they attempted to carry out their threats he would take command of the army himself and would hang rebels with as much promptness as he had hung deserters and spies in Mexico. A letter of Daniel Webster, written after the death of General Taylor, sustains Mr. Weed's statement of the attitude of "Old Rough and Ready."

President Taylor died in July, 1850, and the compromise measures, containing most of the features of the omnibus bill which General Taylor opposed, were passed. What might have been had not the sturdy patriot died before the matter was settled? The war for the Union might have been fought then.

# A PAGE OF WAR HISTORY.

The most interesting page of "unpublished war history" that has appeared for some time is that contributed to the August North American Review by Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun. regarding a clerk in one of the departments who, in February, 1864, asked that he be given a horse and a pass which would take him through the federal lines to Richmond, in order that he might bring back information from the confederates. His request was granted. and, after an absence of two or three weeks, he reported to the War Department with a letter from Jefferson Davis to Clement Clay, the confederate agent in Canada. He went to Canada and returned to Richmond two or three times without obtaining important information. At length, however, he was intrusted with a dispatch to Davis giving the details of a plot to fires in several buildings in New York city simultaneously by means of clock-work machines in the large hotels and places of amusement. Guards were set upon the buildings mentioned. fires were kindled on a given day, and the machinery was found, but little injury was done and public attention was not excited. Of course, all of these dispatches, after being examined at the War Department, were sent by the spy to Richmond. Later in the season this valuable spy made his appearance at Washington with a piece of most important information, which was concealed in a letter between the two thicknesses of the reinforce of his cavalry trousers. It contained the details of a considerable invasion of

the woman should take in the place of partment needed this original dispatch | hold up a creed made hundreds of years | that he should be captured after he left Washington and the dispatch seized. This was done; he was put in the Old Capitol Prison, where he was given an opportunity to escape. This he did, and appeared at Mr. Dana's room in the War Department, with a wound in his forearm, which he had inflicted himself, in order that his story, when he returned to Canada, might have a creditable basis. The escape of this spy was advertised in leading papers and a large reward offered, but no person applied for it. He went to Canada again, and was back at the War Department in a short time with fresh dispatches. The war ended soon after, and the man was rewarded with a position and assurance of lasting employment in a War Department bureau. As he did not remain long, Mr. Dana lost sight of him. In conclusion, Mr. Dana remarks that "he was one of the cleverest creatures I ever saw. His style of patriotic lying was sublime; it amounted to genius."

#### GROWING HOSTILITY TO FREE COINAGE.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver may imagine that they have gained something because the Democratic conventions in Iowa and Ohio have declared in their favor. So they did last year, and so they did in Indiana, Illinois and elsewhere. But since that time public attention has been called to the matter. Consequently, when the Democratic State convention in Ohio, in 1890, declared for free coinage without a dissenting vote, in 1891 the resolution was opposed by three-sevenths of the convention. This shows decided reaction against the free coinage of silver. It indicates that public attention has een attracted to the subject, and after canvassing, three-sevenths of the members of a State convention declared against it, where last year, without consideration, not a voice was raised against it. When such a change of sentiment appears in the delegates of a Democratic convention, it may be assumed that a greater change has taken place in public opinion. In a large measure the silver question has got out of politics, and has been discussed as a business proposition. As such the free coinage of silver, meaning the change from a gold basis extended by the use of silver upon a gold basis, as provided by the present law, to a silver basis, is not desirable. People are coming to understand that the free coinage of silver will not add to the volume of currency, and therefore will not benefit any except mine-owners and the owners of silver bullion. The vote of the commercial convention held in Denver a few weeks ago, by which the proposition for free coinage was carried by only four majority, is another indication that business sentiment is changing upon the subject. But for the fact that the Democratic leaders in the South and a portion of the West are bent upon free coinage of silver because they imagine there is politics in it, there would be no interest in the subject. The business interests of the country have been setting against it more decidedly as time

### LEGAL STATUS OF CHURCH CREEDS.

The Mount Tabor Baptist Church case, in the Boone Circuit Court, presents the prevailing religious question of the day in a new aspect. All church organizations are more or less concerned in repelling direct or indirect assaults upon their creeds, and each has its own method of defense, but as a rule the ecclesiastical machinery of the denomination is considered sufficient. A phase of the Andover case went, it is true, into the civil courts and is yet pending there, leaving the future state of the heathen, so far as that body can settle it, still undetermined; but it has remained for the Mount Tabor Baptist Church of Boone county to appeal to the law to decide upon the limits of its creed. According to all advices that have come to hand it appears that a majority of the members favored more liberality in the obligations imposed upon candidates for admission to the church. It is not shown that the liberality involved any heterodox elements of belief, but merely allowed a freedom of interpretation on certain minor points over which conscientious applicants were apt to hesitate. This disposition to set ajar the gate at which repentant sinners might enter failed to please a portion of the brethren, and suit was brought to determine whether or not entrance into the society could be obtained other than by swallowing the rock-ribbed original creed, ribs and all. In other words, the minority looked upon the creed as in the nature of a contract by acceptance of which the candidate for membership was insured a safe passage to the next world, but which was inoperative if its bands or screws were loosened in the least degree. The decision of the court sustains the position of the minority, that their creed is unalterable, and establishes the rule that a dissatisfied element in a church, however strong numerically, cannot legally tamper with the creed, but must reorganize under a new and revised formula. From a legal stand-point this is doubtless logical and correct, but it is likely to bring about new and unexpected complications in the religious controversies that are springing up everywhere, and that almost invariably grow out of the conviction of a large and intelligent element of religious people that church creeds are outgrown and outworn. The discovery that a creed once made is, so far as the law is concerned, as fixed and unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and entitles those who hold to all its tenets to control of the church property and machinery, must necessarily affect not only the action of those in the church who grow dissatisfied with the unbending interpretations of Scripture imposed upon them, but the action of others who might enter the church were the doctrines more in conformity with modern thought. In these days of uni-

versal enlightenment, when all men and

women of education and intelligence are

for a case against Great Britain, but, if | ago as a fetish and ask them to worship it was kept, this valuable spy could no | it without question. It was originally longer be effective. So it was arranged but the interpretation by fallible men of a book which it is the privilege of the humblest to interpret according to his own light, and the doctrines evolved from it, even by the most learned, can at best be regarded with respect, and not as sacred. The minority in the Mount Tabor Baptist Church doubtless feel elated over securing their legal rights, but if they looked at the matter in the true light they would see that the accompanying possession of a creed whose advertised merit is its unelastic, unalterable, water-tight condition is far from being in their favor. The drift of religious thought is away from formulas that admit of no change, and thought is not less religious because this is so.

#### A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

The lottery war in Louisiana is developing some curious results. The Farmers' Alliance has made opposition to the lottery a prerequisite to admission, and as nearly all of the old members are "antis" they will make the organization in that State practically solid against the lottery. On the other hand, the lottery controls a large majority of the newspapers, and there has been a great increase in their number during the last few months. It is estimated that there are 50 per cent. more newspapers in the State than there were a year ago, and most of the new ones are lottery papers. Most of the drummers, traveling men and book agents are in favor of the lottery, and as they get over a good deal of ground and do considerable talking they are an important factor in the fight. The "antis" have warned the people against the traveling men, claiming that they are mainly lottery emissaries, and this has given rise to a kind of boycotting which is affecting trade. Southern methods are cropping out on both sides, and at least two editors of lottery papers have been warned to leave the country. One of these, the editor of the Robeline News, was ordered by a mass-meeting of anti-lottery men to leave the town within ten days. He refused to do it, and in turn had several "prominent citizens" who took part in the meeting arrested for libel. The following resolutions, adopted by mass-meeting in another town against the local paper, show how hot Louisianians can get when their moral sensibilities are touched:

We denounce in unmeasured terms the infamous Louisiana lottery hireling press of this State, among which, prominent for its attacks in its low, mud-slinging, slanderous and everything but a gentlemanly manner of attacks upon us, as they try to make it appear on our leader, but we consider directly upon us, is noted the Ruston Caligraph.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that we consider it a grave mistake that any member of our grand, noble, conservative and mo' l organization should so pollute his hou sould as to suffer such a sheet as the Ruston Caligraph or any other lottery paper to ever enter his household, much less to support a venomous sheet like this. Resolved, That we would have given this the silent contempt it so richly deserves, but we want all good people to know that we are men and not mice, and wish to show our disapproval of what we believe a hired paper attacking us in such a manner.

Resolved, further, That it is the wish of this Parish Union that all such papers, and especially the Ruston Caligraph, say less about us, less about our State organization and less about our leaders. We want nothing from you, and that we hereby notify all such slanderous opposition that patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue.

This might be called interesting reading, at least for the editor of the Ruston Caligraph. The violence of the opposition does not deter the lottery people from prosecuting a vigorous canvass, especially among the colored people, whose votes are now solicited with an eagerness that must make them feel quite like citizens. It is even charged that the lottery company has a number of men going through the country in the guise of jewelry peddlers, selling articles of jewelry to the negroes with the understanding that they are not to be paid for should the lottery amendment be adopted. As an electioneering device this is quite as shrewd as the tinware game played by the free-traders last fall. It shows that, when left to himself, the Southern Democrat is equal to almost any emergency.

A WRITER questions the oft-made assamption that we are Anglo-Saxons or are a nation of Anglo-Saxon origin. He enters into a calculation to show that less than one-third of the inhabitants of the United States are of Anglo-Saxon origin, that is, about eighteen millions. The rest are Teutonic, Celtic and African chiefly, with an infusion of Gauls and Slavs, a mixture, in fact, of all the tribes and races of the rest of the world. While the division the writer has made is largely speculative, it is sufficient to suggest the inaccuracy which seems to delight some orators, of calling us an Anglo-Saxon nation. We are a composite people and may be said to form a new type to which the name American has been applied.

WHILE the wheat crop in this country will be one of the largest ever harvested, it is remarkable that in nearly every other wheat-growing country the crop is short, and, in several, a total failure. In India, which has exported considerable wheat, famine impends. In Russia many peasants are on the point of starvation, while in Spain and other portions of continental Europe the shortage is so great as to cause serious distress. England has a prospect of a good harvest, but England cannot supply bread for its own people. Truly, we are a favored people.

It is reported that the Czar has temporarily relaxed his expulsion of the Jews in consideration of the personal request of President Harrison. It is believed that while the present relaxation is temporary, it will be made permanent through the kindly intervention of the Washington administration-a thing which all Europe was unable to accomplish.

The Organ Question in Church. Queer, 18n't it, that religious harmony and musical harmony are so frequently incompatible? As every body knows, a choir is a perennial source of trouble in a church and the proceedings of a quartet can create more disturbance and anguish of soul among the saints of a congregation than is caused by a dozen sinners who cannot sing

terian Church, but it was generally supposed that the matter had been settled by other organizations, and the announcement that it has stirred up a quarrel of oldtime vigor in a Christian church of Knox county is something of a surprise. In this case the older members, who object to an organ as a feature of divine worship, have withdrawn from the original fold and are building an edifice where they can have services to their taste. Nearly every one will be ready, of course, to condemn the course of these elderly persons as old fogy and bigoted, but there is, after all, something to be said in their favor. Accepting without dispute the proposition that the church organ proper is an instrument that can excite only emotions of pleasure and religions enjoyment in the mind of the rightfully constituted church-goer, the fact remains that there are organs and organs. There is, for instance, the cabinet organ, a machine frequently used in small churches and Sunday-schools for so-called musical purposes, and which, it is not unlikely, was the cause of dispute at Bruceville. Now, there may be people who can put their hands on their hearts and truthfully say that they enjoy the strains evoked from a cabinet organ by the amateur players who commonly preside at it; but there are others who are put to great agony of mind and soul thereby. There is something uncanny about a cabinet organ. Whatever the character of the tune played upon its keys the melancholy wails and groans that float from the interior are of a sort to make the blood turn cold. It can hardly be supposed that this invention has been chosen to serve as a purgatory for the departed musicians who misbehaved themselves while here—the punishment would be too great-but the moans of the instrument suggest awful possibilities of the kind. At all events, it does not suggest heavenly harps and choirs to the average imagination, and the bolting Knox county Christians are not without defense.

cause of contention in the United Presby-

It is the general belief that if a man ever terrified in his life it is at the moment when he approaches the altar for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony that makes some fair creature his own. Bridegrooms have been known to resort to various devices for screwing their courage up to the proper pitch on these occasions, and among the methods resorted to by those who have not met with Mr. Murphy or do not wear the blue ribbon is that of indulging in a little spirituous stimulant just previous to the event. All such persons will sympathize with the English bridegroom who has just undergone the same experience with variations. Whether the effect of a stimulant was quickly lost on him and he could not trust its sustaining effects from the vestibule to the altar, or whether in his flurry he forgot to "brace up" at an opportune moment, is not known. The fact only is clear that during the performance of the ceremony he pulled a flask from his pocket and proceeded to drink from it in spite of the remonstrance of the clergyman. Having been properly stimulated he was ready to go on with the matrimonial ordeal, but the unfeeling clergyman, in whose breast marriage ceremonies excited no disturbing emotions, harshly refused to complete the proceedings, and turned the poor wretch over to the officers of the law. Had the clergyman been equal to the occasion he would have exacted a pledge of future total abstinence from the offender on condition of going on with the marriage, and doubtless it would readily have been made. As it is, the unfortunate man, only half married, and with the entire affair to go through again, may by this ministerial error be led to greater and sadder depths of indulgence in spirits.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

When Infinity Is Reached.

Watts-Did you ever notice that a true woman's pity for the man whose honest love she cannot return seems almost infinite! Potts-Yes, but her pity does not really reach infinity until he goes and falls in love with some other girl.

Just a Trifle Lazy. Weary Watkins-'Fi had money, I believe would put in nigh all my time fishin'. I do jist

Hungry Higgins-I don't see what's to hender you fishin' now if you're so stuck on it. Weary Watkins-Oh, if I had money I could hire some feller to dig bait fer me. See!

A Good Wife Wasted. She had studied not philosophy, nor had dallied with theosophy, (That often tries to lift the veil for just a little

She avoided the plane, did Miss Ann Eliza Han-And devoted all her intellect to learning how to

With an earnest air and serious she studied stews mysterious. And mastered all the processes of making wholesome bread;

Her pies were each a poem, and as she would proudly show 'em. "Oh, how lucky will her husband be!" her friends and neighbors said.

But alas! for all endeavor, that forever and for-Showeth fate to be a carping fiend, of disposition

For the fellow that she married by dyspepsia That he wouldn't let her cook a thing but toast, and tea, and gruel.

Unconsidered Trifles. A nice point of law is often knotty. It is a pity, but a man's wisdom is more apt to be judged by quantity than quality.

that Minnesota objected to so much as their professional costumes. It is a little late, but what is the matter with the Hon. Whiskers A. Peffer as a specimen of

It wasn't the pugnacity of the prize-fighters

"unclipped citizenship?" The Tennessee militia are suffering severely from that tired feeling. Nor is their tassitude at all relieved by being compelled to listen to such ditties as the following, which a Memphis paper reports has become a popular air:

"There was a little soldier, And he had a little gun; A miner shook his fist, And the little soldier run."

#### BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT. SARAH BARNHARDT has again changed

the color of her hair. She is now a pronounced brunette. DR. FRANCIS M. BAAB, a New York dentist, has died from the bite of a young wom-

an upon whose teeth he was operating. THE German Emperor is alleged to have requested his mother to submit a programme of her movements for his approval whenever she may wish to travel.

MANY of the large sea-side hotels have provided for the comfort of the amateur photographers by having dark rooms built where they can develop their negative

It is said that of 498 men who bore the title of general in the confederate service only 184 are left. G. T. Beauregard is the sole survivor of those who held the highest rank, that of full general.

ADDRESSING a camp-meeting at Decatur. Ill., Bishop Turner said that any man who thought he was near the close of his life at

of himself, and that those who obeyed nature's laws eaght to live to the age of one bundred years. Bishop Turner is sixty-nine and in his prime.

COLONEL INGERSOLL says he generally finds that when a man reaches that point where he cannot pay his own debts he

turns his attention to the finances of the government and evolves an elaborate plan for running them. JOHN W. BOOKWALTER, who was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio something like twelve years ago, has spent

ing-machine inventions. As he has several millions he can afford to lose. A MARBLE slab has been placed on the house in which Paganini died in Nice. The inscription concludes with: "The powerful bow that drew forth magic sounds now lies inert, but its supreme sweetness still sur-

a great deal of his money in promoting fly-

vives in the scented breezes of Nice. THEY do say that Emperor William was so much exhausted by his round of sightseeing, dinners and receptions that when he finally appeared at the ball he sat most of the evening in an arm-chair, in which he actually permitted himself to fall asleep.

THE King of Belgium has not succeeded in making his Congo investments pay very well-so badly indeed that they have well nigh swallowed up his own fortune, if not also the vast property that he holds in trust for his sister, the ex-Empress Carlotts, of Mexico.

DR. FLERS, President of Ecuador, wishing to celebrate his birthday by some act of charity, granted a pardon to eighty-seven prisoners in the penitentiary of the republic. It appears that the convicts did not turn the President's clemency to very good account, as forty-six of the eighty-seven

were behind the bars again within a week. CARDINAL MANNING, who has just entered upon his eighty-fourth year, observed in a recent note to Mrs. Gladstone: "You know how nearly I have agreed in William's political career, especially in his Irish policy of the last twenty years," and "how few of our old friends and companions now survive." A collection of letters written by his Eminence during the last five years has been published as a sonvenir.

KATE FIELD says: "There are three codes of morals-one for women, one for men and one for royalty. Women must be virtuous or be socially damned; men may do as they please, provided they pay their club bills and do not cheat at cards; royalty-well there's a divinity doth hedge a king which makes of his orgies very proper tea parties, The one sympathetic link in these several codes is that nobody-not even a womanloses caste unless found out.

"Young Fava, the son of Baron Fava, the Minister from Italy to this government, who was recalled during the Rudina excitement," says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, "is a young man engaged in business here, who has become a naturalized American citizen. and seems to have put away altogether the manners of the old world. At all events, there are few young men 'to the manner. born' who appear to be more aggressively American than he is."

THE late Mrs. E. L. Davenport was a most charming and estimable woman. She was a very beautiful girl, when, as Miss Vining, she met and married the actor Davenport. Her daughter Fannie has had some claim to good looks, but it appears to have been an instance of a "mother prettier than a pretty daughter." All of her five daughters acquired reputations on the stage and her two sons have made names

for themselves in their profession. THE circuit clerk for Boone county, Missouri, struck a snag the other day which nearly paralyzed him, says a Western paper. The Christian Church at Columbia desired to incorporate in order to erect a new house of worship. Among the articles of incorporation was one in which the creed of the church was set forth as being the New Testament, and a copy of the book accompanied the articles. The clerk is a pious man, but he rebelled when he saw that he was expected to copy the book. He protested so vigorously that it was with-

THAT old etymological adsurdity which derives the word "news" from the initial letters of the words denoting the points of the compass-north, east, west, south-is again going the rounds of the press. Such a derivation is equally correct with that of the Southern school-boy who said that hominy was derived from homini (the dative case of homo, a man) because it was good "for a man." "News" is simply the dural of the adjective new used as a noun. The French use nouvelles, the plural of neuvelle. Really, there is no science in which a little learning is so dangerous a thing as philology.

C. B. CEDERCRANZ, the new Chief-justice of Samoa, who has held office six months, has so far done absolutely nothing except to draw his salary of \$500 a month, which is paid him under the treaty of Berlin. According to this treaty the United States, England and Germany each contributes \$2,000 toward the Justice's salary for the first year. after which the Samoans are expected to pay this dignitary. The residents of Samoa, so it is understood, are thoroughly disgusted with this man, who, from the very beginning of his residence at Apia, made himself unpopular. He is regarded as a big, indolent fellow, who thinks he is far above all ordinary beings.

## TAKE AN AIR-BATH. Right Again.

New York Recorder. Every woman has evil hours when she is too restless to keep still and too duli and heavy to do anything. She says she is nervous. Her color loses its freshness, her eyes their brightness, her expression all its delicacy. She looks a coarser and less intelligent individual. Now the latest remedy proposed for this distemper is the airbath. Lock your doors if you would test it the next time the blues declare thembath, in the sunshine if possible, for five or ten minutes. This will act as a total alterative to the oppressed, restless state of the nervous system. It does better than a water-bath, which, if one has already been taken in the morning, cannot be always repeated with perfect safety. After the airbath dress again slowly, donning completely fresh linen and some crisp and rather new gown. The freshness of external at-

tire is infallibly soothing. Another suggestion worth careful noting when you are feeling and looking dull-eyed and ugly, bears indirectly upon the value of massage. Take your hair down and moisten the scalp thoroughly with some good but harmless hairdressing preparation. Then with the tips of the fingers work the moisture well into the scalp and comb the hair out afterward with slow, soft, regular movements. This is excellent treatment for the hair as well as being incomparably refreshing to the whole per-

If you afterward do up the hair in some way that differs slightly from the manner customary with you, you will find suddenly that your nerves are more quiet, that your eyes have parted with their duliness, and that you look altogether normal once more.

# At the Indianapolis Drill.

Washington Post. "Who were the finest looking men at the Indianapolis drill-what company had the best specimen of physical manhood?" The question was put to Mr. Raymond, of this city, who was talking of the drill in one of the hotels last night.

"There were some as fine looking men at Indianapolis as I ever saw anywhere," he replied, "but I think that for extra line physiques and uniformity of stature a company from Omaha and the Seely Rifles, of Galveston took precedence over all the rest. They were as bandsome as pictures, and every man looked like a gladiator. I have been to many prize drills, but that one was the finest I ever witnessed.

# A Child's Petition.

Quite recently there has been sent to the resident a number of petitions asking for the pardon of E. L. Harper, the Cincinnati idelity Bank-wrecker, now serving a ten years' sentence in the Columbus penitentiary. Among the petitions is an appeal rom the little five-year-old daughter of Mr. Harper. It was a cabinet-sized photograph of the little miss, on which was written: "Dear Mr. President, won't you please send my papa home again, and I will think you good." It is understood that both President Harrison and Attorneyeral Miller are opposed to a pardon for